



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Nest of *Empidonax difficilis* in New Mexico

BY FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY

THE nest of the western flycatcher shown in the accompanying figure was found by Mr. Bailey on the headwaters of the Pecos in the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico at an elevation of 11,000 feet. The upturned root of a large tree on the bank of a stream was taken advantage of for the nesting site, and the nest was placed in a niche about half way up the vertical wall, six or eight feet high, composed of earth, roots and stones—a wall not particularly at-



NEST AND YOUNG OF WESTERN FLYCATCHER

From Biological Survey Collection (by Permission)

tractive to weasels and other four-footed egg hunters. When the photograph was taken on August 5, 1903, the four young were fully fledged and filled the nest too full for inspection, but on August 7 the brood had flown and the nest was carefully examined. It proved to be made of rootlets and grass stems, lined with finer grass, with green moss so mixed thru its walls that it had the appearance of an eastern phoebe's nest. The nest seemed to be double, as if a second had been built over the first in the fashion sometimes adopted by the robin.

Washington, D. C.